

THE ENQUIRER.

LITCHFIELD, FEB. 12, 1835.

For a column of news articles, see the last page of today's paper.

In order to afford an opportunity of attending the Missionary Meetings, we have this week anticipated the publication of our paper a few hours.

We have this week collected some further particulars of, or rather speculations relating to, the late attempt upon the life of the President of the U. States. From all that we can gather, we cannot doubt that the young man Lawrence was crazy, or at any rate afflicted with monomania, which in effect amounts to the same thing. Still some of the Jackson papers, as disregarding of truth as they are of the usual comities of life, attempt to insinuate that a political opponent instigated the assault. But so far from establishing any thing against any one, they show that people of their own party are the only ones which could with any propriety be suspected. Why did it so happen that one of the pistols should be placed in the hands of the editor of the Globe, and he should be so particular in describing the nature of the charge, and yet say nothing in regard to the condition of the percussion tube or caps? and why that Major Doubloon, the private secretary of the President, should possess the other, and discharge it without examining or saying any thing about the charge? These things may be perhaps very satisfactorily explained; and before any insinuations are made against Mr. Poindexter, or other Senators, we should think it ought to be done. "Let him who is without blame cast the first stone." For our part, however, we repeat, we do not believe it the effect of any thing else than insanity. His assertion that Gen. Jackson had killed his father; that he was the rightful king of this country, and Gen. Jackson an usurper, and other expressions of a similar character, all go to prove that he was a maniac.

We learn, verbally, from the 17th District, that at the Whig Convention on Monday last, at Salisbury Hollow, Gen. CHARLES F. SEDGWICK, of Sharon, was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Senator at the ensuing election. Every town in the District was fully represented; and the best feeling prevailed. The Whigs have taken their stand, and we have no doubt will triumphantly carry in their candidate by a handsome majority. Of the ability of Gen. Sedgwick, it is unnecessary for us to speak—he has already once ably and faithfully represented the District in the Senate of the State.

Captain.—A few days since, as a son of Mr. Siles Wheeler, of this town, about two years of age, was playing about the room, he fell backwards into a kettle of hot water, just taken from the fire, and was so shockingly burnt that he survived only three or four days.

Another cold snap.—The mercury on Sunday and Monday morning last was two or three degrees below zero, and on Tuesday morning only one or two above. Only a couple of inches of snow.

A Stand-up Law.—It will have been perceived, by reference to the correspondence in our last paper, that the Jackson party, in order, as is boldly affirmed by some of the leaders, to prevent the timid from bolting, have introduced a motion into the House of Representatives to have all elections hereafter done by viva voce instead of by ballot. The reason for the introduction of such a resolution at the present time, is the election of a public printer. It is well known that Messrs. Gale & Eaton, of the Intelligencer, are the present printers; and that each Congress elects the printer for the succeeding one. Now it is believed, that so obnoxious is Mr. Blair, of the Globe, to some of the Jackson members of Congress, that upon a vote in the usual manner, by ballot, he cannot be elected. Hence the introduction of the viva voce, or what used to be called in Connecticut the stand-up mode of voting, so that every Jackson member (be he Van Buren or White partisan) who shall dare to vote independently of party trammels shall be marked and abused in the columns of that chaste vehicle of the party, the Globe. Now for ourselves, we should not regard it a rash one made may be as good as another—but it has long been a theme of reproach by many of the leaders of the (ultra-federal) Jackson party in this State—that those who pretend to be very democratic, but are in fact only one remove from monarchism—that such a method of voting should ever be tolerated in Connecticut. But now their tone is changed—it is our party, say they, and not yours, that has the numerical strength and power, and it is therefore right that the screws should be put upon such as dare to vote independently! Such is the consistency, and such amongst the beauties of federal-Van-Buren-Jacksonism!

We mentioned last week that John Davis, the Governor of Massachusetts, had been elected a Senator to Congress in place of Mr. Silbee. It now appears, that in that State it requires a concurrent instead of a joint vote of both houses to elect; and that though the lower house had chosen Mr. Davis by a large majority on the sixth ballot, the Senate on the first ballot came to the following result:—Whole number of votes 40—of which John Q. Adams had 21, John Davis 13, Wm. Baylies 3, Isaac C. Bates 3—consequently Mr. Adams was chosen by that house. And we perceive by some of the Boston papers that it is believed the House will recede from their choice and also elect Mr. A. The desire to retain Gov. Davis in his present station, as he has just been re-elected by a great majority, and the choice is one calculated to produce harmony among the Whigs in all sections of the State. With Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster in the Senate, Massachusetts will present an array of talent unequalled by any State in the Union.

Rumors from Washington.—That Mr. Poindexter has written to the President, requiring him to avow or disavow a declaration alleged to have been made by him at the moment of Lawrence's attack, that it was "instigated by Mr. Poindexter." No reply.
That Mr. Barry is to follow the example of the Rev. O. B. Brown—no more a suitable successor, properly to manage the Post Office Department, can be pitched upon by Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Barry then to succeed Mr. Van Ness—who has leave to return—Madrid!
That the war fever is risen again—and that rumors of unfriendly dispositions and purposes on the part of France are industriously circulated.
That the people who wrote the anonymous letters to the President, threatening him with assassination, (published in the Globe of yesterday) and the insurrection of the pistol scene at the Capitol, are supposed to be pretty well acquainted; and that the Kitchen might, if it would, furnish the clue to the exposure of both schemes.—N. Y. American.

Appointments by the President.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Edward D. Ingraham, Charles H. Callender, Levi Ellmaker, and Stephen Allen, to the directors, on behalf of the United States, in the Bank of the United States, for the year 1835.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Litchfield County Temperance Society met at Hitchcockville on the 27th inst.; Doct. Wm. Beal, the President, in the Chair. Notwithstanding the excessive bad travelling, 13 minor associations were represented, by more than 20 delegates. The reports for the most part were such as to cheer and gladden the hearts of the friends of humanity. The delegates from eleven of these associations reported that of 48 stores within their limits, where ardent spirits were formerly sold, only 9 now contain them as an article of traffic. Many facts were communicated which go to show that prejudice is giving way before the light of truth, and that the good cause is surely—though not so rapidly as could be wished—gaining ground in our community; winning the affections, and engaging the efforts of the benevolent and humane. The increase of members for the last month, so far as reported, was 99, making the present number of members in the county 12,589.

The Society was favored with a candid and very able address by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Great Barrington, Mass.; appropriate remarks were also made by Rev. Mr. Coe of Winsted.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That in accordance with the request of the national society, and with the expressed wishes of the friends of the cause on both sides of the Atlantic, this Society recommend to its several auxiliaries to hold simultaneous meetings on the 26th day of February next, and by light and love to persuade all to subscribe the Temperance pledge.

Resolved, That the clergy of all denominations in this county be requested to preach a temperance sermon on some such Sabbath previous to the day of simultaneous meetings as shall by them be judged expedient.

The society adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to meet at Watertown—at which time and place it is hoped every auxiliary will be represented. The success of the cause depends very much on the spirit and energy with which the public meetings are sustained. Could the society at its monthly meetings receive a report from each of its 37 branches, it would carry with it a moral power which would be readily felt in every place which it might visit; while at the same time this impulse would through the delegates be reflected back to all the branches. And cannot this be done? Among the many members of which each society is composed, can there not be found as many as eleven who will each once in a year so far forego his own ease as to attend a meeting of the county society, even though it should, in some cases, cost a ride of 20 miles against a wintry wind, or through the mud, or snow? And is not the object to be obtained one of sufficient magnitude and importance to demand sacrifice and repay effort? The unfortunate and miserable victims of the vice of intemperance are sinking alike under the chilling blasts of winter, the scorching rays of summer, and the iron grasp of penitence, beyond the reach of hope, while others are preparing themselves to take their places.

A sovereign remedy is at hand; and shall those who know its efficacy grow weary in the use of means for its accomplishment? Never was there a cause in which well directed effort was so uniformly and to such an extent, crowned with success. Let then the friends of the cause throughout the county gird themselves to the work, remembering that we are engaged in a war of extermination, and are not to put off the harness until the foul desolating vice shall have no more place on the earth.

JAS. M. PIERPONT, Sec'y.
Litchfield, Jan. 29, 1835.

THE WHIGS.

The name of Whig was first used to designate a political party in the year 1830, in the reign of Charles II. That monarch grasped at absolute power; and he made use of every means to extend his prerogatives, and to consolidate all power in the throne.—The party that supported and sustained him were called Tories, and the party that resisted his mad efforts to trample upon the constitutional rights of the people were called Whigs; and we have only to trace them through the long period of English history, from that time to the present, to be convinced that uniformly, whether a majority or a minority, they have occupied the same ground and maintained the same principles. Follow them down to our revolution, and where do we find them? Still the champions of liberty—firmly resisting tyranny and oppression, and pledging "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to resist the tyrant's invasion upon the rights of the people.—And where do we find the Whigs now? Still maintaining the great principles of constitutional right—still resisting Executive usurpation, and endeavoring to maintain the "supremacy of the laws"—endeavoring to sustain the pillars of the constitution which are rocking on their foundations, and manfully struggling to resist the brutal assaults which are made upon the temple of their liberties. They stand in the same situation with the Whigs of '76—with this difference only—that one was opposed to the usurpations of a King, and the other to the usurpations of a President. And let them keep in view the bright example which has been left them—for the time has come when it is the imperative duty of every friend of liberty and the constitution to "gird up his loins" and to fight manfully in the great battle which is to test the stability of our free institutions, and the continuance of free and equal rights. Let them rally for the constitution and the laws, and throwing minor differences to the winds, unitedly struggle to maintain the rights of the people, and to put back the flood of corruption which is rolling over the land.

Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1835.

"Up Guards and at 'em!"—At the battle of Waterloo the Duke of Wellington had a fine corps of young men, called *The Guards*, whom he kept in reserve, to be brought into action whenever in his opinion their exertions would tell most effectively upon the operations of the French army. These men lay in comparative security while the Duke watched with the most intense anxiety the repeated charges of the French cavalry, and witnessed the stubborn fortitude of his own army in repelling the almost relentless attacks of the enemy. The discerning eye of the Duke discovered near the close of the day, that the charges of the French grew weaker and weaker, and at the proper time he mounted his horse and gave the exciting and emphatic order, "*Up, Guards, and at 'em!*" The effect was instantaneous, and the defeat of the French overwhelming.

The Whigs of Connecticut have in reserve a large and patriotic body of young men who have never yet been brought into the political field, but who stand ready, at the proper time, to enter upon the conflict and to secure the victory. To this class of politicians we say, "*up, and at 'em!*" The very moment of the struggle has come when your interposition will counter

and destroy the enemy. The very time has arrived when you must buckle on the armor, and gird yourselves for the conflict. Already are the efforts of the Tories growing weak, and their struggles growing faint—"Up, then, and at 'em!"

SENEX.

Mr. Editor.—Sir: The hon. "Isaac Hill," Senator in Congress from New-Hampshire, is sending to the faithful, duly franked, an abundance of such precious morsels as Benton's letter about the Vice Presidency, his own eloquent speeches, &c. Almost all our great men, such as postmaster's consuls, committee men, &c. have been thus very properly noticed by the distinguished senator; but I cannot learn that our exemplary grand-jury has as yet received any thing. I trust the honorable senator need only be reminded of the fact to induce him to supply the omission.

Perhaps it may strike the minds of some men as strange that a dignified Senator in Congress from New-Hampshire should frank and forward documents and political pamphlets to individuals in a remote town in Connecticut—and some may think it is done at the suggestion of some of our domestic great men—and some may think that it is a sheer electioneering artifice—and some too may think that it is rather small business for a dignified senator from another State to thus play the whipper-in to a village politician in our own. But, sir, they are all wrong. This is proper business for the great senator, and it is undertaken without a suggestion from any quarter—and I feel quite sure that our illustrious Postmaster (who by way of parenthesis I hope to have an opportunity to vote for upon the Congress ticket next spring) has had no hand in the matter—and if either of his six clerks has had, it was altogether without his knowledge.

I hope therefore you will publish this communication, both for the sake of our excellent grand-jury, that his distinguished merits and services may no longer be neglected; and that both the New-Hampshire great man, and our domestic great man, may no longer be subjected to the suspicions and sneers of the "rascally wigs."

PHILO-ABRADATES, of New-Milford.

Mr. Editor.—It must be admitted on all hands that the Tories are a very peculiar people. It is at least a half dozen years since Gideon Wells proclaimed that he and his friends (meaning the Tory federal Van Buren party) would with the assistance of the General Government GET A SOUND AND HEALTHY MAJORITY IN CONNECTICUT. That assistance it is notorious has been profusely furnished, probably by way of illustrating the sincerity of Gen. Jackson when he gave in his inaugural address an emphatic pledge that he would see that the patronage of the government was not brought into conflict with the exercise of the elective franchise. In prosecuting an enterprise which has proved so fruitless, the Tories (alike the federal democrats) have resorted to every expedient that ingenuity could devise, with a view to subvert that fragile love of country and firm devotion to the cause of moral reform, upright government, and enlightened constitutional liberty which predominates in the breasts of the electors of Connecticut.

There is however one artifice which they invariably adopt which must afford not a little amusement to intelligent Whigs; and that is, the exhibition which they pretend to feel on account of the great and glorious victory which they assure us they are about to achieve. The Tories are annually seized with this spasmodic joy: the fit usually comes on in the month of February, and ceases to grow more and more intense as we approach the first Monday in April. If you hear a Tory converse, or look into a Tory newspaper, you are overwhelmed with proofs that a mighty revolution is just at hand—you would suppose that at least nine-tenths of the people of the State had proved recreant to the great Whig principles for which their fathers fought out the battles of the revolution. But at length the hour of trial arrives: the Whigs come up manfully to the contest; and the Tories, the unhappy Tories, are "weighed in the balance and found wanting;" and lo! in a moment the thin disguise of joy is stripped off, and the unhappy wights stand revealed to the world poor disconsolate forsaken beings, without the hope of office! office!!

What a difference before and after election makes with a Tory as to latitude of physiognomy! Some frightful cases have occurred. The countenance of a certain ex-judge of probate (who shall be nameless) was last spring covered with an acre of smiles in pretended anticipation of a victory by the parasites of despotism—but the event gave him a terrible shock, and his features were suddenly wrenched down in a manner to put recognition by his acquaintances almost at defiance.

We understand that the Tories have this year commenced their periodical gratulations; but beneath a confident exterior, it is easy for an accurate observer to discern symptoms of a settled despondency. But why should not the Tories be permitted to have a few weeks of enjoyment? Surely the Whigs should not begrudge them "the pleasures of hope," as there is little prospect that they will know much of the pleasures of fruition. All that we would say is, that the Whigs should, when the proper moment comes, do up the business in their usual happy style—they should say little, but think and resolve more. Like those whose principles they inherit, they should strike home for liberty, and rush upon the foe resolved to conquer or die.

A WHIG.

The oath that the President of the United States takes when he enters upon the duties of his office requires him to support the constitution; and the constitution requires him to see the laws faithfully executed. The construction which Gen. Jackson has given this part of the constitution gives him absolute power; under it he claims the power of controlling legislation; of controlling the treasury, the army and the navy, and of making all things in relation to the administration of the government subservient to his will. By a recurrence to the constitution of this State, it will be seen that the Governor has the same power conferred upon him, as to the execution of the laws, which the President has; and by a recurrence to the 10th section of the 2d chapter of the act of this State, title "Schools," it will be seen that the phraseology of the law is similar to the last paragraph of the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution of the U. States, which the President claims authorizes him to remove a man from office, and that too without any other reason than that the incumbent does not do as he wishes to have him. Now suppose the Governor of this State should remove the Commissioner of the School Fund because he would deposit the monies belonging to that fund in some favorite bank, or because he would not accommodate some political friend with a loan, or because he would not withdraw the stock belonging to that fund from a bank that the Governor had some prejudice against and deposit it in a favorite bank—has he not just as much right to do it as the President has to remove the Secretary of the Treasury because

he would not remove the public treasure from the Bank of the United States and place it in some favorite pet bank of the President? Certainly he has.—Would the people be satisfied with such a course of conduct by the executive of this State? Would they say that our government was administered upon republican principles? No—they would raise the cry of Monarchy! TYRANNY! DESPOTISM! and very justly too.

If the Governor of the State should attempt to control the appointment of officers, or to control legislation, as he undoubtedly might if he should give to our constitution and laws the same construction that the President of the United States does those of the General Government, the people would cause him to be impeached as soon as they could get the tribunal together that had the power of doing it.

Why is it that the people will stand by and see their liberties one after another taken from them until they are under the iron rod of despotism? Is it because the magic wand of an intriguing politician has been waved over them; or is it because they are "pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw?"
"We think, and we may as well say so, that the writer is entirely mistaken in this position. The Governor of Connecticut has not the power of appointing, and of course not of removing the Commissioner of the School Fund; but it is not questioned that the President has the power, in conjunction with the Senate, of appointing the Secretary of the Treasury; and his power of displacing or removing him, as we believe absolute, even without giving any reason. The Commissioner of the School Fund is appointed by the General Assembly, without requiring even the sanction of the Executive. Of course the analogy which the writer attempts to draw, in a measure at least, fails.—Still, we consider the removal of the Secretary of the Treasury by the President because he would not transfer the public monies according to his wishes as a most outrageously arbitrary and tyrannical act—one for which the people ought to have called him to a strict account. The constitution nor the laws never intended that the President should have the control of the fiscal affairs of the nation.—Ed. Eng.]

The President and Mr. Poindexter.—The following statement is from the Washington Correspondent of the N. Courier and Enquirer:—

I write to-day, for the purpose, almost exclusively, of referring to an unpleasant and painful subject. I apprehend that numerous contradictory and unfounded letters will be published, and as I am correctly informed of the facts in the case, I have deemed it expedient to communicate them, so far as they have transpired.

At the moment after the unfortunate maniac Lawrence attempted to fire upon General Jackson, he (the President) exclaimed in gross and indecent language, that the assault was made through the instrumentality of Mr. Poindexter. This declaration was communicated to Gov. Poindexter. On Saturday, he addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, demanding an explicit avowal or disavowal of the language ascribed to him. Mr. Poindexter added, that he should construe the silence of the President, into an admission of the truth of the allegation. At two o'clock to-day, no answer had been received from General Jackson.

The President has shown this letter to several of his friends, and in speaking on the subject, has undoubtedly admitted the truth of the charge. Although I am well informed, I shall not repeat his remarks; they may have been made, in every instance, to his friends and supporters, and not in reply to any communication from Gov. Poindexter. No verbal or written reply has been received up to the hour above stated. My opinion is, that the matter will not be permitted to rest.

A second trial was had by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on Friday last, which resulted again in the choice of Gov. Davis by a vote of 268 to Mr. Adams 223 and 37 scattering.

ITEMS—SELECTED.

The Honorable John Healy has been nominated for Governor by a Whig Convention in New Hampshire, in the room of Andrew Pierce, who declined being considered a candidate.

The Ohio House of Representatives have voted (40 to 27) to rescind the resolutions of the previous Legislature, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to use their influence to prevent the re-charter of the U. S. Bank and the restoration of the Deposites, and to oppose the passage of a Land Bill embodying the principles of that which was passed in 1833-4 and vetoed by the President.

Trinity Church.—A memorial and statement occupying five columns of the New-York Gazette, is in circulation, praying the Legislature to confiscate or sequestrate, for the benefit of the people of this State, all that church's property over and above an annual revenue of \$3000, to which, as alleged, the income of Trinity is limited by law. We have often thought that it was an injury to the cause of religion, for this church to accumulate so much wealth, though it afforded good incomes to some of its legal and financial agents; but to rob it of its property in the way proposed, is a scheme not to be thought of.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Factory Burnt at Schaghticoke.—On Wednesday last, at about 12 o'clock, M., the cotton factory at Schaghticoke, occupied by Messrs. Myron, Ticknor & Co., and owned by Judge Kickelbacker, was, together with its contents, totally destroyed by fire.

A worthy lately remarked that if one would seat himself in a strong draft of air, place his feet in a bucket of cold water, and jingle the shovel and tongs, he might enjoy all the pleasures of sleigh-riding at a great discount from the lively stable prices.

Duel at Washington.—Mr. Wise, member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Coke, his predecessor, fought a duel on Thursday in the neighborhood of the seat of government. Mr. Coke was seriously though not dangerously wounded in the arm. He was the challenger. The quarrel which gave rise to the meeting occurred during a canvass in their district two years ago.—*Noah's Star.*

We have received a new weekly paper entitled "The Connecticut Gazette," printed at Milford, in that State—beautiful in its type, and of staunch Whig principles in its character. We hail it as a talented auxiliary to the great cause.—*Id.*—[Is this true?]

MARRIED.

In New Preston, Mr. John Langdon to Mrs. Urana Holwell.
In New-Haven, Mr. Charles K. Brown, to Miss Mary C. Stone, of Guilford.
In Saybrook, Mr. Galen Doud, to Miss Catharine Kirtland.
In Middle Haddam, Daniel Penfield, Esq. to Miss Sophia Young.
In Winchester, Mr. James Litchfield, of Brooklyn, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Riley Whiting.

DIED.

In this town, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Kilborn, 69.
In New-Haven, Mrs. Mary W. Robinson, wife of Dr. John B. Robinson, 24; Mr. Elijah Stanford, 61; Mr. Thomas Mawhater, 52.
In Bridgeport, Mr. Ezra Gregory, 80.
In Stratford, Mr. Aaron Judson, 80.
In Farmington, Mr. Zeas Cowles, 74.
In Avon, Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth, 26, wife of Mr. Edward Cowles.
In Andover, Mrs. Jerusha, aged 81, wife of Deacon Stephen Bingham; Mr. Abraham Dewey, 80—a revolutionary pensioner.

NOTICE.

MISS WARD. Milliner and Mantua-maker, would respectfully request those who have accounts of more than six months standing, to call and settle the same without delay.
Litchfield, Feb. 12.

TEAS, &C.

RECEIVED recently, a large assortment of FRESH TEAS, consisting of Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Souchong, Pouchong, &c. Also, old JAVA COFFEE, of a superior quality.
The above named goods will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. Call at the store of
LYMAN J. SMITH.
Litchfield, Feb. 11.

FRESH GROCERIES.

HARRISON has just received an assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, among which are: Coffee of various qualities; Lump and St. Croix Sugars; St. Croix Molasses, first quality; Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, and Imperial TEAS; ground and unground Spices; Oranges, Lemons, Figs, bananas and cash Raisins, together with almost every article usually called for in the above line, for sale on reasonable terms.
February 12.

COPPER WARMING PANS AND CLAY FURNACES.

FOR SALE BY
S. P. BOLLES.
Feb. 12.

WINES.

SICILY Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, Muscat and common WINES, for sale by
E. HARRISON.
Feb. 12.

BRUSHES.

CLOTHIERS' Henth, Head, Shoe, Tooth, Shaving, Whitewash, Horse and Paint Brushes, a complete assortment, for sale by
E. HARRISON.
Feb. 12.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Litchfield and Albany.
Through to Albany in 2 days.



A STAGE will leave the General Stage Office, New-Haven, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, via Naugatuck, (Salem Bridge,) Waterbury, Watertown, Litchfield, &c. to ALBANY.
J. W. HARRIS.
February 12.

Court of Probate. Litchfield, Feb. 9, 1835.
District of Litchfield, ss.
Frederick Wolcott, Esq. Judge, holding the same.

UPON the petition of Sheldon Frisbie, of Litchfield, in said district, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Noah Stone, 2d, of the town of Litchfield, a minor aged five years, and son of Noah Stone, 2d, late of said town, deceased; and that said minor is the owner of certain lands lying in said town, which descended to him as heir at law to the estate of his late father aforesaid, and which lie in the western part of said town, one piece of which is bounded south on the Litchfield and New-Milford turnpike road, west partly on John Adams's land and partly on Eber Peters's land, north on said Peters's land, and east on highway, containing about seventeen acres; the other piece lies southerly of the above, and contains about one acre and fifty-five rods of land, bounded east on highway, south and west on Solomon Stone's land, and north on the dower land of the widow of said Noah, deceased; and that said land is unproductive, and it would be beneficial to said minor to have said land sold and the avails thereof disposed of for the purposes mentioned in said petition; and praying for an order to sell said land according to law; as per petition on file, dated Feb. 9th, 1835;

Ordered, that the consideration of said petition be adjourned to the 24th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Probate office in said Litchfield; and that said guardian give notice of the pendency of said petition by publishing this order in a newspaper printed in said Litchfield three weeks successively, and by posting a copy of this order upon the public signpost in said town nearest to said lands; which notice shall be so given at least six weeks before said 24th day of April next.
A true copy of Record.
30
FREDERICK WOLCOTT, Judge.

WANTED.

A WOMAN to do the work of a small family in this village.
The best recommendations will be required, and the highest wages given.
Inquire at this office, or of E. Harrison, Esq.
Feb. 5, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE Place now in the occupation of the subscriber, consisting of 20 acres of first rate Land, a good Dwelling House and Barn, and other outbuildings; a well of water that will wash, and a never-failing stream of water running near the house. The above will be sold with or without more land, as the purchaser may wish. It is a very desirable situation, two miles from the village of Litchfield, on the road leading to New-Milford. Terms of payment made easy—no part of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, unless desired by the purchaser.
LUCIUS TOMPKINS.
Litchfield, Feb. 5, 1835.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber, by order of the Court of Probate for the District of Watertown, will sell so much of the Real Estate of CHARLES DAYTON, late of said Watertown, deceased, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in said Watertown, either at public or private sale, on the 12th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as will raise the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-eight cents, and the incident charges of sale.
EBENEZER BATES.
Watertown, Jan. 24, 1835.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS
DONE AT THIS OFFICE.